M

Secret. II-27—100,000—11-8-51

Home (1949) Department.

Ms SERIES.

p. 32 (E)

GO No. 2390

Dated 23 8-49

[Despatch Abstract.]

Budget 1949-50 - Demand XIV - Police Cut motions - Papers recorded

03 (1039)RAJA SIR M. A. MUTHIAH CHETTIAR,--
(11A) SRI K. KOTI REDDI,--
(31) P.K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR,--
(43) MR. H. O. FOWLER,--
(69) SRI N. SANJIVA REDDI,--
(86) SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN,--
108) SRI K. R. KARANTH,--
155) SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO,--
339) SRI P. KAKKAN,-
(889)
(393) SWAMI K.S. SAHAJANANDA,--
(407) SRI S. NAGAPPA,--
(424) SRI A. SATYANARAYANA RAJU,--
(427A) K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR,--
(452) SRI T. K. T. N. R. TATACHARI,-
(643) BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN,--
(599) SRI M. A. EASWARAN,--
(832) SRI R. KUPPUSWAMY,--
(836) SRI M. KANNIAPPAN,--
(854) DR. M. J. SAMUEL,--
(875) SRI M. D. THYAGARAJA PILLAI,--
(902) SRI B. S. MURTHY,--
(961) SRI P. R. RAMANUJALU REDDIYAR,--
(974) SRI P. KANDASWAMY PILLAI,--
(999) SRI M. KUMARAN,--
(1073) SRI R. RAGHAVA MENON,--
1191A) S. MAHOMED ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR
(1313) SRI W. D. SRINIVASA RAO,--
(1335) SRI N. GOVINDASWAMI:--

To reduce the allotment of Rs.6,04;54,000 for Police by ... 100
(To discuss policy.)

HOME DEPARTMENT

Please see the cut motion above. The M.L.As. want to discuss policy. They have not given any indication as to what aspects of the Police administration they want to speak on. The following may be noted in broad outline.

The Police Dept. has already been re-organised in recent years in a number of respects. The heavy district of Vizagapatnam has been bifurcated. Additional sub-divisions have been created in many districts and it is likely some more sub divisions will be created. The jurisdiction of many police circles and stations has been re-allocated to suit modern conditions. To ensure administrative efficiency, D.S.Ps. in heavy districts have been given the assistance of Personal Assistants. The Armed Reserves in the various districts have been re-organised. The Police Force has been equipped with modern arms to the extent available. The mobility of the force has been increased by the provision of motor transport facilities. The strength of theTaluk Police has been increased wherever necessary.

2. Regarding the principle of allotment of staff for the Police stations and traffic duty, the Govt., in January 1948, have formulated a fresh set of principles appropriate to the modern conditions. According to this 'Yardstick' the need for various items of Police duties is examined in detail and the employment of additional staff is sanctioned. In cases where the staff is in excess of the requirements according to the 'Yardstick' the excess staff is withdrawn.

3. The Retrenchment & Reorganisation Committee of 1946-4 has recommended a reduction of 12½% in the strength of the entire staff existing at present (Gazetted, and Non-Gazetted, and permanent and temporary) subject to the condition that in calculating the above percentage, the staff sanctioned for the specific new services like ~~controls~~

passport

controls, passports etc. should be excluded. The Commissioner of Police and the I.G. of Police have submitted a report on the question of retrenchment in the Police department. It may in this connection be noted that both the Commissioner of Police and the I.G. of Police have reported that there is absolutely no scope for any retrenchment in the Police dept. either in the mofussal or in the Madras City, in the gazetted or non-gazetted Police staff and in the office establishment. The main argument advanced by the I.G. is that at the present juncture when communist and other lawless elements are dangerously active any reduction in the executive and the office staff in the Police dept would be most suicidal. The Commr. of Police has stated that the recent expansion of the limits of the Madras City was not followed by a corresponding increase in the City Police Force adequate enough to meet the increased demands on Police man-power owing to increased jurisdiction, increased crime and traffic, increased population and growth of new housing estates etc.

The following statement shows the total number of grave crimes and the strength of Police force excluding M.S.P. and Special Armed Police:--

Year.	Grave crimes.	Percentage of increase.	Strength of Police Force.	Percentage of increase
1939	30,617	--	28,481	--
1947	50,109	64	45,031	58

It will be seen that whereas the grave crimes increased by 64%, the staff increased only by 58%.

The question what retrenchment, if any, can be made in the Police Department is being examined

4. In order to provide for reliable means of communication in the event of widespread distrubances, a Police Wireless has been established extending throughout the Presidency. The 1st stage of the scheme has already been introduced. The scheme is under the control of the Police Wireless Officer who is an ex-army officer and has been employed on a contract basis on a pay of Rs.950/- p.m. Under this scheme wireless sets will be established in Police stations in important centres in the Presidency. There will be 20 static stations, and 25 transportable stations in the 1st stage of the scheme. In addition there are urban wireless schemes in the Madras City Police, in Trichirapalli, Coimbatore and Madura. The M.S.P. has got its own wireless system. 30 Wireless sets have been supplied for the Madras City Police and that Wireless System has been reorganised. 4 additional V.H.F. equipment have also been recently sanctioned for the Madras City. In February last, the Govt. have also sanctioned the purchase of 74 Nos. of 18-Q collins wireless sets for use in the Provincial Wireless Grid in addition to the existing equipment. When sanctioning the 1st stage of the scheme, the Govt. also sanctioned the necessary technical and ministerial staff. An officer of the rank of Dy. S.P. has also been appointed to work as Personal Assistant to the Police Wireless Officer, who will be in charge also of the Police Wireless School. There is also a Technical Officer to work as Technical Asst. to the Police Wireless Officer. It is also proposed to instal an Inter-Provincial Wireless system in order to have a direct link with the Police wireless system at New Delhi. In order to meet the urgent needs which arose out of the Hyderabad border situation several wireless stations have had to be installed at a very short notice with available facilities

(contd:-

5. In 1947 the Govt. sanctioned the immediate formation of 4 Special Armed Police Units to be stationed in different parts of the Province for the better preservatio of law and order and in the interest of internal security involving the employment of one Commandant and 3 Assistant Commandants for each Unit besides other non-gazetted executive and ministerial staff. The Govt. have also sanctioned the supply of 36 lorries for each unit and 2 fixed W/T Wireless sets and 12 mobile sets for each Unit. The Units are formed on the same basis as the M.S.P. and each Unit consists of 6 active Companies and one Head-quarter company. In April 1948, two additional Units were formed on the same basis as the previous 4 Units.

In addition to this the Home Guard organization was also brought into being. Each unit consists of an Commandant who is assisted by One Adjutant. The maximum strength of each unit is 1000 men. The Home guard is now functioning the Madras City and 15 dists.

6. Prior to 1946 there were only 5 tear smoke squads in this Province, one each at Madras City, Vellore, Coimbatore Madura and Rajahmundry. At present there are tear smoke squads in all the districts except Vizagapatnam North, West Godavari, Bellary, Cuddapah, Chittoor and Ramanad districts. It is proposed to form tear smoke squads in 3 of these remaining districts. (Proposal treated as Part II Scheme for 1949-50).

It ~~is~~ has been considered that with the growing lawlessness tear smoke squads will be more effective than use of fire arms, which may result in casualities and may lead to a lot of public agitation.

7. In connection with the last year's cut motion, the Secretary noted as follows:-

> "In fact the local Govt. have been compelled to raise special armed units and Home Guards as the Govt. of India have advised us to depend largely upon our own resources on account of their inability to spare military because of commitments elsewhere and the disturbed conditions on Hyderabad border require reinforcing the strength of the ordinary Police. Moreover, labour troubles e.g. in industries such as textiles and agriculture such as kisan troubles in Kistna and Tanjore demand more assistance from the Police."
>
> O.P./7-3-48."

The case may be circulated to H.M.(Fin.)

(Sd.) xxx
H.M.(Fin.)

314 (443) MAHIN SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:-

To reduce the allotment of Rs.6,04,54,000 for Police by 100

(To bring to the notice of the Government the irregularities on the part of the Police officers and their want of control of their subordinates.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

It is not clear what are the irregularities on the part of the Police Officers and their want of control of their subordinates about which the M.L.A. is going to speak. No such instances have come to the notice of the Govt. recently. Any specific allegations brought to the notice of the Govt. may be considered.

(Sd.) x x x

14-3.

H.M(Fin)

324 (523) H.S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:-
(524) M. S. ATAULLAH SAHIB BAHADUR:-

To reduce the allotment of Rs.6,04,54,000 for Police by ... ... 10(

((1) To discuss the need to increase the strength; and
(2) To discuss the need for properly verifying the confidential reports submitted by the Police.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Please see the cut motion above. The M.L.A. wants to discuss the need for properly verifying the confidential reports submitted by the Police. The M.L.A. presumably refers to the C.I.D. reports. May be sent to Pub.(S.C) thro' Public(Genl) for submitting a note direct to H.M.(Fin.)

(Sd.) x x x
14/3/49.

PUBLIC(GENERAL)-A. DEPARTMENT.

The M.L.A. apparently considers that the confidential reports furnished by the Police are not correct in all cases. The Police are in charge of the safety of the person and property. They are also in charge of Law and Order to a certain extent. It cannot be said that their confidential reports are always accurate but they are generally reliable. The Government have no reason not to rely on their officers on their

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not to rely on their officers on their reports. If any particular individual feels himself harassed by the Police it is open to the former to bring it to the notice of Govt. or to vindicate himself in a Court of Law.

(Sd.) xx x x
16-3

(Sd.) B.G.R.
20-3/

DEMAND XIV--POLICE--Rs.6,04,54,000.

302 (740) M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR,--
(741) N. MOHAMED ANWARI SAHIB BAHADUR,--
(742) HAJI ABDUL KHADER JAMALI SAHIB BAHADUR,--
(743) M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR,--
(744) MAHBOOB ALI BAIG SAHIB BAHADUR:-

pp.176-205 of the Detailed Budget Estimates.

To reduce the allotment of Rs.6,04,54,000 for Police by 100
(To discuss the policy of the Government, and the necessity to infuse the required spirit of service in the Police force.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Please see the cut motion above. The M.L.As. want to discuss -

(1) the policy of Govt; and

(2) the necessity to infuse the required spirit of service in the Police force.

As regards item (1) above a note has separately been prepared and submitted.

As regards item (2) above the following may be noted:-

In the course of his speech in the Police Parade held on 27.2.48 the previous Governor(Sri Archibold Nye) stressed the need for absolute courtesy on the part of the Police, of all ranks. Please see the portions marked on the Police Gazette at 'X'. He also advised the Police that it was the duty of the Police to make it their object that all men and women of goodwill should regard them not with awe or suspici(on but as fellow-citizens and friends-in-need. The following is extracted for the sake of convenience

".....if you fail to win the confidence of the general public in these matters the fault lies not with the general public but with you yourselves. If the people are to regard the Police Force not as a body apart, not as an instrument of oppression, but as a friendly force, devoted to the service of the people, it needs constant and continuous effort on the part of the Police, from the highest to the lowest, to work day and night to achieve this status.

It is vitally necessary that the Police Force should frame for themselves a code of conduct which should guide them throughout their daily life and I suggest to you that questions which a Policeman should ask himself are some such ones as these;-

(1) Do I at all times, and in all circumstances, remember that I am the servant of the Government who must always have my loyalty?

(2) Do I always carry out my duty with complete impartiality irrespective of questions of politics or creed?

/p.t.

(3) Do I refuse to be corrupted and bring to the notice of the authorities any cases of corruption which come to my notice?

(4) Do I carry out my duties in the maintenance of law and order with moderation and humanity?

(5) Do I appreciate that I am the servant of the public

(6) Do I invariably show courtesy and kindness to all people, rich and poor?

(7) Do I make special efforts to help and protect the women, the old and infirm, the young and the helpless?

(8) Can the law abiding people, particularly those in trouble and distress look upon me as a friend from whom they can expect help and guidance?

These are, I suggest, the question which a Policeman should consatantly ask himself and if the answer to them all is 'Yes' then the Policeman can feel that he is doing his duty....

H.E's speech was also translated in Tamil and Telugu and published in the Police Gazette.

Attention is also invited to the speech of ex-H.M(Home) replying to the Budget debate last year, especially the portion marked on p.627 of the Proceedings put up. He stated as follows:-

"Hon.Members behind me have been rather more critical than Hon. Members opposite but I may assure them that these people are doing everything they can, subject to the limitations under which they are to turn a new leaf, to put themselves in the position of policemen in a free country. I have told them-- and His Excellency the Governor put it in an excellent manner the other day before a Police parade--about the duties of the policemen. As I said I have asked the Inspector-General to get those maxims translated into the four principal languages and post them in every police station so that police may know what it is that the Government want of them, how the atmosphere has changed and how they should adjust themselves to the new situation..."

May be circulated to H.M.(Fin.).

(Sd.) x x
15-3.

H.M.(Fin.)
B.G.R.
16.3

gs/6-8/

DEMAND XIV-Cont.

315 (591) SRI KLINGA RAJU:--

pp.176-205 of the Detailed Budget Estimates.

	Rs.
To reduce the allotment of Rs.6,04,54,000 for Police by	100
(To discuss the failure of the Police to protect people from the Communist trouble.)	

316 (869) SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:--

To reduce the allotment of Rs.6,04,54,000 for Police by ...	100
(To draw attention to the inadequacy of protedtion given in Krishna district against Communists.)	

HOME DEPARTMENT

In view of the Communist menace inthe Krishna dt. the I.G. of Police made the following proposals from time to time:-

(1) In October 1947, the I.G. proposed the opening of an outpost at Lingagiri within the limits of the Munagala Police Station. His proposal was approved and a staff of 1 H.C. and 3 Naiks and 6 constables for a period of 6 months in the first instance was sanctioned. The above outpost was converted into a Police station in November 1947 with a staff of 1 S.I., 1 H.C., 3 Naiks and 10 Constables. An additional staff of 1 H.C. and 12 Constables was sanctioned for the Munagala Police Station. In November 1947, 20 Head constables were sanctioned in the Krishna dt. for Road and Railway checks.

The staff sanctioned for Road and Railway checks was disbanded in November 1948. The remaining staff has been continued since: the present sanction lasts upto 30-6-49.

(2) In July 1948, the I.G. of Police reported that there were acute agrarian troubles in the Krishna dt. engineered by Communists in most of the taluks in the Krishna dt., and that the huge exodus of refugees from the Hyderabad State had added greatly to the heavy and onerous duties of the Police in maintaining law and order and the activities of the Communits had taken a violent and dangerous form and required close watch by the Police. The I.G. therefore proposed

(1) the conversion of the Vutkur outpost into a police station with a staff of 1 S.I., 1 H.C. and 8 Constables;
(2) the opening of two outposts, one at Kalidindi and one at Taleprole; and
(3) the addition to the strength of other police stations in the dt.

The I.G's proposals were approved and a total staff of 1 S.I., 5 H.Cs. and 83 constables to give effect to the above proposals has been sanctioned for 6 months in the first instance.

(3) In view of the danger to the lives of the Revenue Divisional Officers in the Krishna dt. who frequently tour in the villages, the Govt. have sanctioned the employment of 8 constables to provide two armed guards to each of the 4 Revenue Divisional Officers in the dt. The continuance of the armed guards to the Revenue Divisional Officers, Vijayawada and Masulipattinam alone has been sanctioned till 30-6-1949.

(4) In G.O.No.1516, Home dated 16-4-47 a temporary additional police staff of 1 Sub Inspector and 1 Head constable

p.to

was sanctioned for a period of our months or till the situation arising out of the agrarian unrest in the Challapalli Zamindari came to normal, whichever was earlier, as it was stated that due to various reasons, the feelings between the tenants in the Zamindari of Challapalli and the management had been then in a strained state; that rival claims for occupancy rights had resulted in complaints of tresspass, of threats of violence of rioting etc.; that all such complaints whether fully genuine, exaggerated, or patently flase had to be enquired into; and that to assess the serousness of each situation and to deal with it properly and effectively every incident had to be investigated by an officer not below the rank of a Sub Inspector of Police. This staff has bean continued from time to time, since then. The present sanction lasts upto 19-6-49.

(5) The Govt. also sanctioned the employment of a Dy.S.P. for 2 months in G.O.2608, Home, dated 5-7-47 and of 5 Sub Inspectors for 2 months in G.O.No.2799, Home, dated 16-7-47. A temporary Inspector was also sanctioned in G.O.1644, Home, dated 4-5-48 for 3 months in the first instance for security work. It is proposed to sanction the retentionof this Inspector till 30-6-49. The Government have sanctioned the employment of a temporary staff of operators for each of the W/T Stations at Munagala, Lingagiri and Tiruvur and at Kanchikacherla in Krisha dt. The last said station has since been closed down.

(6) An addl. staff of 1 Dy.S.P. , 1 S.I. and 1 L.D. clerk to work as camp clerk for the Dy. S.P. was also sanctioned in the Krishna and Tanjore dts. in April 1948. This staff has since been continued till 31-5-49 in Krishna dt. and till 31-3-49 in Tanjore dt.

2. As regards the other districts also, the Govt. have been sanctioning addl. police staff to fight the communist menace. The following may be noted particularly:-

(1) In G.O.No.1806, Home, dated 11-5-48, the Govt. sanctioned the employment for a period of 3 months in the first instance of a temporary staff of 1 Inspector, 1 S.I., 2 H.Cs. and 6 Constables to deal with communist activities in the Kasargod taluk in the South Kanara dt. The staff was continued in its entirety till 28-2-49. Out of this staff the continuance of 1 Inspector, 1 H.C. and 2 Constables have been ordered to be retained till 30-4-49.

(2) with a view to combating the communist, the border and agrarian troubles in the Malabar dt. the Govt. sanctioned the following proposals of the I.G.:-

(a) the opening of two police stations at Kaliasseri and Peravur;
(b) the conversion of the outpost at Irriti, Kuttiadi, Balusseri and Perambra; and
(c) the strengthening of the staff at Badagara.

To give effect to the above proposals, an addl.staff of 6 S.Is., 4 H.Cs. and 70 Constables has been sanctioned. The present sanction lasts upto 14-4-50.

A dy. S.P. and an Inspector have been sanctioned for special duty in Malabar dt. in April 1948. The present sanction for their continuance lasts till3.9.49.

contd:-

(3) To combat, the communist meance in the West Godavari, East Godavari and Guntur dts. the following proposals were approved in June 1948:

(a) the opening of a police station at Peddapadu in the Eluru taluk with a staff of 1 S.I., 2 H.C's and 15 constables; and

(b) the strengthening of the Police stations in the East Godavari and West Godavari and Guntur dts.

To give effect to the above proposals sanction was accorded to the employment of an additional staff of 1 S.I., 21 Hds. and 136 constables for 6 months in the first instance. The staff has been now continued.

3. In addition to all the above staff, the detachments of M.S.P. and Special Armed Police Units have been stationed in the districts wherever necessary especially in the border districts.

There are in Krishna dist. 7½ companies of S.A.P., 2 Companies of M.S.P. and 7 platoons of the District Armed Reserve, making a total of about 1,800 men.

4. In the circumstances, it will be seen that there has been no failure on the part of the police in protecting the people from the communist menace that can it be said that the protection afford by the Police against communist activities has been inadequate.

The case may be circulated to H.M.(Fin).

(Sd.) xxx
15-3-49.

(Sd.)xxx

Publ(Ser.) may see prior to Circulation.

Publ(S.C.)

May be perused and returned to Home.

(Sd.) xxxx
17/3

Cut motions. - Demand XIV
Ref:- PP.1 to 4 ante
Circulated.

(Sd.)
17-3

H.Pr. (Sd.) O.P.R.
17-3

325 (644)

P of B.E.176-205. BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN, M.L.A.

DEMAND NO.XIV.

To reduce the allotment of Rs.6,04,54,000 for Police by ... 100
(To urge the desirability of appointing women police.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Please see the cut motion above in which it is proposed to urge the desirability of appointing women police. The question of employment of women on police The question of employment of women on police duties in this Province was first considered in 1928 on the recommendation of the Indian Delegation of the British Social Hygiene Council. The I.G. of Police and the Commissioner of Police who were then consulted in the matter were not in favour of the proposal for the following reasons:-

(1) that the proposal was premature;
(2) that it was doubtful whether it would be possible to find women who would take up these duties; &
(3) that women would not be more successful than men under the peculiar conditions of this country in obtaining information which would be useful to the police.

The Government agreed with the I.G. and decided that it was not necessary or possible to employ women police at that time.

2. Subsequently in 1931 in answer to a Legislative Council Question as to whether the Govt. had investigated into the desirability and practicability of entertaining women in the Police dept. especially with regard to the administration of the Children Act and the superession of brothels and immoral traffic, it was stated that the Govt. had investigated the matter and were of the opinion that the employment of women police in this Presidency was neither expedient nor necessary then.

3. In 1941, the Govt. of India forwarded a copy of Resolution passed by the National Council of Women in India regarding the appointment of Women police and asked for the views of this Govt. both on the general question and in particular on the practicability of employing women in special police duties in the larger cities. This Govt. adhered to the decision taken in 1928 and informed the Govt. of India of the reasons (detailed in para 1 above) which weighed against the proposal. The question again came up for consideration on a reference from the Govt. of India in September 1942 when this Govt. again considered it unnecessary to employ women police or women agents.

4. The Women's Sub Committee of the Post-War Reconstruction General Committee recommended in November 1944 that women police should be employed by the Madras Govt. on the same lines and for the same purpose as in Travancore and Bombay. The I.G. of Police and the Commr. of Police were requested to offer their remarks on the recommendation of the Sub Committee. The Commissioner of Police stated that women police could be useful in performing the following duties:-

(1) Escorting of all women prisoners;
(2) Assisting the police in the searching or interrogation of female offenders and children;
(3) to move about in the City and pick up information regarding the commission of offences under the I.P.C. and the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act;

p.t.o.

(4) To collect information in a similar manner about destitute and delinquent children against whom action under the Children Act is desirable;
(5) To do patrol duty in public parks and places of public resort to deal with women and children.

The Commissioner also stated that while recruiting women constables, women Sub-Inspectors and Head constables should also be recruited and that in order to attract the right type of women, the qualifications, pay and conditions of service of the women police should be same as that of the men police and that the appointment of women police should be resorted to only in the post-war period when it would be possible to obtain the services of some women who might have had experience in women's services. The I.G. of Police concurred with the opinion of the Commr. of Police. He also stated that the proposal might be re-examined when circumstances permitted and good applicants were likely to be available for the pay offered and that the scheme might be tried in the City of Madras and extended, if found useful, to other larger cities of the Presidency. The I.G was accordingly asked to get a scheme ready for the employment of women police as preposed by the Commissioner.

5. The I.G. of Police in Oct.47 stated that in view of the enormous cost involved, the proposal might be deferred for the present. He was asked to report on the alternative suggestion to invest police powers on the officers of the Vigilance Association. In January 1948, the Commissioner of Police and the I.G. of Police stated that this also was not feasible.

The Secy. considered that there were points infavour of the scheme provided it was tried on a limited scale in the City but cost was a material point. The ex-H.M.(Home) minuted as follows:-

"The women members of the legislature have been pressing this. We may try the experiment on a limited scale inthe City of Madras. The Commissioner may be asked to submit proposal

P.S.9-3"

6. The Commr. of Police was accordingly asked to submit the necessary proposals through the I.G. of Police. He has proposed the formation of a Crops of Women police for the City consisting of 2 women officers and 20 women police. The Commr. has stated that their duties in the beginning may be limited to the following

(a) Assisting the Divisional Police in Immoral Traffic cases and the rehabilitation of fallen wwomen;
(b) Enquiries regarding lost children etc.
(c) Conduct of searches, especially gosha houses;
(d) Attending investigation in which women are concerned;
(e) Escorting women and children accused;
(f) Such other duties as the Commr. of Police or Govt. may from time to time prescribe.

The minimum general educational qualification proposed for both women officers and women police was S.S.L.C. With a view to attract the right type of women for the posts the Commr. suggested the scale of pay and special pay as

contd:-

as follows:-

Women officers:-

Scale of pay Rs.80-3-95-4-115-(E.B.)-3-150.
City Special pay Rs.10/-
House rent Rs.30/-
Conveyance allowance Rs.31/-
if a motor vehicle is maintained and Rs.4/-
if a push cycle is maintained

Women Police:

Scale of pay Rs.40-1-50(E.B)-2-60
City Special pay Rs.7/-
House rent Rs.10/-
Uniform allowance Rs.2/-
Dearness allowance Rs.22/- or as fixed from time to time.

The cost involved in the pay and allowances of 2 women officers and 20 women police was Rs.27,100/- per annum recurring.

7. It may, in this connection, be noted that the Executive Committee of the Women's Indian Association requested that an Advisory Committee of representative women of ability and public experience might be appointed to help the Government in formulating schemes for carrying this object and for the selection of personnel. The Madura Vigilence Association has requested "the creation of a lady police force for Madura City consisting of at least six lady constables and a lady Circle Inspectress, to specially look after the vigilance work in addition to their other duties and that, if the appointment of a lady Circle Inspectress for Madura City alone wasconsidered too much, to appoint one such officer for the southern dts. (Madura, Ramnad and Tirunelveli) taken as a whole." The Provincial Women Welfare Worker (Mrs.V.T.Lakshmi) has also suggested that for the successful working of the Madras Suppressionof Immoral Traffic Act in the City and in the Province, a Vigilance section of the general police service should be set apart to operate the Act in additionto the institutionof women police. She has stated that in the fields of Investigations on the alleged house of ill-repute reported by people now and then and of spotting and raiding them, the services of the proposed section of "Vigilance police" could be profitably utilised. She had also cited the example of Bombay where there is a Vigilance section attached to the general police service and stated that it is set apart solely to operate the Bombay Preventionof Prostitution Act.

8. Secretary noted as follows:-

"I am afraid this is a difficult business. We can understand the anxiety of educated women to contribute their share to the work of even the Police Dept. but in the conditions now obtaining in our country they will be merely ceremonial adjuncts to men-Police. The cost of even the limited scheme sent by the Commr. of Police will be Rs.27,100/- per annum recurring. Recently it was decided by India that women should be eligible for even the I.A.S. and I.P.S. We may await the result of the recruitment to the I.P.S., to see if any women will be selected. Meanwhile the Women's Indian Assn. may be asked to send their concrete proposals, if any for trial in a limited area like Madras City. In the light of their proposals, if any, we can decide finally whether it is at all worthwhile pursuing this suggestion.

O.P./6-8-48"

p.t.o.

On circulation of the file, the H.Pr. minuted as follows:-

"It is not necessary now. Let this lie over for 6 months.

O.P.R./15-10-48"

H.M(Fin.) agreed.

P OF B.E.176-205.

270 M. MOHAMED ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR M.L.A.
271 MOHAMED RAZA KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR M.L.A.
272 M. S. ABDUL MAJEED SAHIB BAHADUR M.L.A.
273 P.P. HASSAN KOYA SAHIB BAHADUR M.L.A.

DEMAND NO.XIV.

To reduce the allotment of Rs.6,04,54,000 for Police by Rs.100/-

To discuss about (i) Maintenance of Law and Order,

(ii) Stoppage of recruitment of Muslims as Sub-Inspectors of Police.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Action is being taken in this Dept. with reference to item (ii) above. An extract of this may be sent to Pub. (Genl.) with reference to item (i) above. They may be requested to circulate the case direct.

(Sd.) xxx
10-3-49.

PUBL(GENERAL) A.DEPARTMENT.

Item (i) above.

In regard to the maintenance of Law and Order, the Government do not follow any specific policy except to put down all unlawful elements without any distinction whatever.

During last year there were a good deal of subversive activities by organisations such as R.S.S., Muslim League National Guards and Communists (particularly Hyderabad border districts). The Dravida Kazhagam was also responsibl for breaches of peace.

In dealing with the unlaawful activities of the above mentioned organisations, the Police and Magistracy have made full use of the provisions of ordinary Criminal Law (particularly the security sections of Cr.P.C.) as well as those of recent enactments such as Madras Maintenanc of Public Order Act of 1947 and Madras Suppression of Disturbances Act of 1948.

It may be said that on the whole Law and Order have been well maintained in the Province.

(Sd.) xxx
(Sd.) O.P.R.17/3
(H.M.(Agri) K.M. 17-3/

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gs/7-8/

304 (270) M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR,--
(271) MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB,--
(272) M.S. ABDUL MAJEED SAHIB BAHADUR.
(273) P.P. Hassan Koya Sahib Bahadur:

To reduce the allotment of Rs.6,04,54,000 for Policey by 100
To ~~re~~ discuss about (i) maintenance of Law and Order and (ii) stoppage of recruitment of Muslims as Sub-Inspectors of Police.)

305 (56) ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:--

To reduce the allotment of Rs.6,04,54,000 for Police by ... 100
(To discuss the policy of Government regarding recruitment to the Police service.)

306 (904) SRI B. S. MURTHY:
(To reduce the allotment of Rs.6,04,54,000 for Police by 100
(to Biscuss the dearth of Harijan officers in the Police department)

307 (1168) M. ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:-

To reduce the allotment of Rs.6,04,54,000 for Police by ... 100
(To discuss the policy of the Government in stopping recruitment of Muslims in this department.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Please see the cut motions above. The M.L.As. want to discuss the following matters:-

(1) Policy of Govt. regarding recruitment to Police Service;
(2) Dearth of Harijan officers inthe Police Dept; &
(3) Stoppage of recruitment of Muslims in the Police Dept. and particularly as S.Is. of Police.

Item (1):-
Police Subordinate Service:-

The communal rule applies only to the categories of S.Is. and ~~for-grants~~ sergeants

Prior to Nov.1947 out of every 12 vacancies 5 vacancies went to Non-Brahman Hindus, 2 to Muslims, 2 to Anglo-Indians and Christians or Non-Asiatics, 2 to Brahmans and 1 to Harijan. In G.O.No.3437 Publ(Ser) dated 21-11-47 the proportion was modified as follows:-

Non-Brahman (Hindus)	6	out of	14
Backward Hindu communities	2	"	14
Brahmans	2	"	14
Harijans	2	"	14
Anglo-Indians & Indian Christians	1	"	14
Muslims	1	"	14

The communal rule is applied ~~to~~ at the time of initial recruitment subject to the availability of qualified and suitable candidates. If a qualified and suitable candidate belonging to any community is not available for appointment in the turn allotted to that community, a qualified and suitable candidate belonging to the community next inthe order of communal rotation will be appointed; but the former community will have, fo. every turn so passed over, a pereferential claim for consideration when subsequent appointments are to be

p.t.o.

be made until a suitable and qualified candidate belonging to that community has been appointed against that claim.

The communal rotation rule referred to above applies at the time of direct recruitment of S.Is. of Police and also for the direct recruitment of Sergeants. (Recruitment of Europeans as Sergeants and Sergeants-Major has been stopped). While the direct recruitment of S.Is. is made on the communal rotation principle the direct recruitment of Sergeants is made on the communal proportion i.e. the proportion referred to at A. on p.1 ante.

There is no communal rotationor communal proportion rule for the recruitment of constables. The Police Dept. being a security service it is obvious that the communal rule cannot be applied for the recruitment of constables. The communal rule is not also applicable for the recruitment of M.S.P. and S.A.P. Forces.

Madras Police Service.

So far as the appointment to the Madras Police Service (Dy. S.P.) is concerned the communal proportion rule referred to general rule 19(b) is applicable. Under this rule as recently amended the proportion is as follows:-

Non-Brahman(Hindus)	6 out of	14
Backward Hindu communities	2 "	14
Brahmans	2 "	14
Harijans	2 "	14
Anglo-Indians & Indian Christians	1	14
Muslims	1	14

For appointments to the Indian Police Service, which came into existence on 15-8-47, there is no communal rotation rule or communal proportion rule. The appointment is made by the Govt. of India in consultation with the Govt. of India in consultation with the Federal Public Service Commission, on the results of the competitive examination. The Govt. of India have however reserved 12½% of the vacancies to Harijans.

The Govt. have laid down ruless about minimum educational qualification that should be possessed by the applicants to the Police Force. They have also laid down qualifications about the physical conditions of the applicants, age, height, chest measurement, vision etc. The appointing authority will satisfy itself about the character and antecedents of the persons who are selected to the Force. In particular it may be noted that the educational qualification for direct recruitment to the post of Dy.S.Ps. is that the candidate must hold B.A. or B.Sc. degree or a University in the Province or should be Barrister of England ore Ireland or a member of the faculty of advocates of Scotland.

Previously the educational qualification prescribed for appointment by direct recruitment of S.Is. was the minimum general educational qualifications. In G.O. Nos.443, Home, dated 4-2-48 the qualification for direct recruitment (not promotees) to the post of S.Is. has been raised to that of a degree of a University in this Province. If the candidate is a Harijan or a member of the Backward classes, he must have passed the Intermediate examination of a University inthis Province or in both cases such other

contd:-

~~such other~~ qualifications as may be considered by the I.G. of Police and approved by the Govt. to be equivalent to the said qualifications. The candidates with war service who possess only the minimum general educational qualificiation were eligible for appointment as S.Is. in the vacancies reserved for them. It may, however, be noted that there are no more reserved vacancies.

As regards constables the educational qualification for appointment as Constables is a pass in III Form or VIII Standard. This qualification has been temporarily lowered to a pass in I Form or VI Standard.

Item (2) on p.1 ante:-

There are two officers belonging to the Harijan community who are officiating as D.S.Ps. viz. Sri M.Singaravelu, D.S.P., Coimbatore and Sri. A. Saithanandam, D.S.P., Chittoor.

The number of officers of the rank of Dy.S.Ps. belonging to the Harijan community is four. They are Messrs. M. Ramdoss, R.K. Muniswamy, M. Balasundaram and A.Murugesan. The last three were recruited in 1948 and are now undergoing training in the Police Training School, Vellore

As already noted, under rule 2 of the Special Rules for the Madras Police Service, appointments of Dy. Supdts. of Police are made by direct recruitment or recruitment by transfer from Inspectors of the Madras Police Subordinate Services. The portion in which substantive vacancies are filled or reserve to be filled by direct recruitment and transfer is 1:2. The rule regarding communal proportion applies to direct recruitment. Under the orders in force before 21-11-47, Harijans were entitled to 1 out of 12 vacancies. In G.O.No.3437, Pub(Ser) dated 21-11-47 the Govt. have revised the rule regarding communal representation. According to the revised allocation, Harijans are entitled to 2 out of 14 vacancies. Out of a total of 42 permanent posts of Dy. S.Ps., 4 are held by Hariajsn i.e., per cent of the total number

It may be noted that a Backward Hindu(Merava)was appointed as Dy. S.P. by direct recruitment in Dec.1948

Item (3) on p.1. ante:- At a Conference held in H.Pr's Chamber on 8-11-47 it was decided that an examination should be made whether in the recent selection (1947) made of S.Is., the Muslim elements could be totally eliminated; that it might first be examined whether it was not possible under the existing rules; and that meanwhile the I.G. might be asked to report the total number of S.Is. selected for each district, giving the number from each community according to the rules of recruitment. From the figures furnished by the I.G. it was seen that out of a total 90- of 90 candidates selected 15 belonged to the Muslim community i.e. 16 2/3%. The I.G. was asked therefore to issue immediate instructions to the D.I.Gs. concerned that no appointment order should be issued to Muslim candidates selected as S.Is. in 1947 selection. Meanwhile orders regarding the communal representation and communal proportion were issued in G.O.No.3437, Pub(Ser), dated 21-11-47. According to the revised communal proportion Muslims are entitled to only one out of 14 posts i.e.7.15%. It was also explained that it was the intention of Govt. that there should be no further recruitment of Muslims to such services and posts according to the communal rotation rule rule until their over-representation was set right or equalised.

As the Muslims were having 16.9% of the total number of posts of S.Is., the I.G. was informed on 17-1-48 that the turn allotted to the Muslims in the new communal cycle should be ignored altogether and the members of the other communities should be appointed until the over- /p.t.o.

over-~~pro~~representation was set right or equalised.

As the Muslims were ~~havng~~ having 16.9% of the total number of posts of S.Is., the I.G. was informed on 17-1-48 that the turn allotted to the Muslism in the new communal cycle should be ignored altogether and the members of the other communities should be appointed until the over-representation of Muslims was set right. Attention is also invited in this connection to the following minute of the Conference of Provincial Premiers and Home Ministers held at New Delhi on 22/23-11-47:-

> There was general agreement that the present weightage among the Police enjoyed by the Muslims should not be allowed to continue and the communal ratio in the police force should follow the ratio of population.

In view of the Cabinet decision dated 29-10-47 in this regard, instructions have also been issued to the effect that the ban imposed on the appointment of Muslims will be in force till the end of 1950.

In December 1948 Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan stated that the porportion of recruitment of Muslims had already been reduced from 2 out of 14 to 1 out of 14; that this in itself was a drastic reduction which might ultimately be expected to reduce representation even if in excess of, their population basis in the Police dept. and would in no way be helpful to raise their ratio of representation in many other departments in which they were under-represented. He stated that, in these circumstances and particularly in view of the happy welcome change towards the Muslims, he felt confident that the Govt. would revise the policy and order recruitment of Muslims to the Police Dept. also. In this connection the Secretary ordered that information might be obtained regarding the percentage of Muslim S.Is. to the total S.Is. in the Province and the percentage of Muslims to the total population in the Presidency. The I.G. stated that in August 1948 there were 254 Muslim S.Is. out of a total of 1564 S.Is. in the Province i.e. 16.2% of the total number of approximately 16% It was also observed that according to 1941 census the total population of the Province was 4,93,41,810 and the Muslim population was 38,96,452. The percentage of Muslim population to the total population worked out to 7.9%.

Secy. noted as follows:-

"As it is, the Moslems are having a double share amongst the cadre of S.Is. (16% against their population ratio of about 8%). There is a ban now against the recruitment of Moslem S.Is. till the end of 1950. It will take some years before partiy (with population) is achieved. I understand from the I.G.P's office that promotions from subordinate ranks to S.Is. cadre is not banned for Moslems. Some Moslems are therefore being promoted even now. According to the revised rule of communal rotation Mosdems are entitled to get 1 out of 14 posts. We may as a gesture allow a few to be recruited by direct recruitment or send a reply to Mr. Hameed Khan explaining the position adding that the present rule banning direct recruitment of Moslems till the end of 1950 cannot be changed at present. A

O.P./23-12-48"

Chief Secretary agreed that A above might be done since there is over-~~p~~representation of the communit

(contd:-

H.Pr. agreed.

In our letter dated 3-1-49 Mr. Hameed Khan was informed that the Govt. again carefully considered the question of selection of Muslim candidates for appointment as S.Is. of Police by direct recruitment; that the latest figures showed that the Muslims were already having 16.2% of the total number of posts of S.Is. in the Province, whereas they are entitled only to about 8 per cent of the posts on a population basis; that as it is, they are having a double share amongst the cadre of S.Is. He was also informed that in spite of this there is no bar to the promotion of Muslim head constables as S.Is. and that it is understood that this is actually being done in respect of deserving candidates. In the circumstances he was informed that the Govt. are unable to reconsider at present the order banning direct recruitment of Muslims to the cadre of S.Is. till the end of 1950.

It may also be noted in this connection that there is no ban on the recruitment of Muslim Inspectors as Dy.S.Ps. by transfer from the Madras Police Subordinate Service. The list of Inspectors suitable for admission to category I of the Madras Police Service(Dy.S.Ps.) approved in G.O.1283, Home, dated 6-4-48 (the panel for the year 1947) contained 3 Muslim Inspectors. The list for the year 1948 approved in G.O.No.3855, Home, dated 19-10-48 also contained one Muslim Inspector. They are all now officiating as Dy.S.Ps.

The file may be circulated to H.M.(Fin.).

(Sd.) x x x
12/3/49.

Is there inform.how many moslim C.Is., Dy.S.Ps. and D.S.Ps. are now actually working in the Police Dept.

(Sd.) x x
14/3.

Ref: the Secy.'s query above:-

There are now four Muslim District Supdts. of Police now actually working in the Police Department. This includes Mr. Sirajuddin Sahib, Principal, P.T.S., Vellore, as that post is included in the D.S.P's cadre. One is on leave. In addition, there is also one Muslim D.I.G. of Police, Mr. Khaja Muhiuddin Husain Sahib in charge of Southern Range, Mathurai.

The number of Muslim Dy.S.Ps. now actually working in the Police department is 12. Besides 4 are on leave. Two are under suspension.

Details in respect of both D.S.Ps. and Dy.S.Ps. are given in the statement at (M). Muslim officers who are not now actually working in the Police dept. i.e., those on leave or under suspension have also been shown in the list.

The figures regarding the number of Circle Inspectors now actually working in the department are not available in office.

Submitted.

(Sd.) 15/3

(M) & 60 moslim Insprs. (a little while ago) would give some indication of the Community's representation in the higher ranks of the Police force.

(Sd.) xxx
16/3.

H.Pr. (Sd.) O.P.R.17/3
H.M.(Fin.)

gs/8-8/

328 (1239) SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:--

to Reduce the allotment of Rs.6,04,54,000 for Police by 100
(To urge for increase in the salaries of the policemen and their strength and reduction in their hours of work.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Please see the cut motion above. The M.L.A. wants to urge for increase in the

(1) salaries of Policemen; and
(2) their strength; and
(3) reduction of their hours of work.

Item (1) above:-

and also possibly in this manner create disaffection amongst them and enlist their sympathy. (Sd.)xx.

In referring to 'Policemen', the M.L.A. has presumably in mind Head constables and constables.

--Since 1944 this Govt. have had occasion to consider more than once the question of revision of scales of pay of the non-gazetted branch of the Police force. They have been holding the view taken by the Govt. of India that it would be unsound policy to embark in general revision of pay scales at a time when prices were unstable. The Govt. accordingly decided th t the revision of the pay of Police force could not be taken up in advance of the general revision of the pay to all Depts. and that in the meantime the more helpful line of approach was to make permanent with effect from 1-10-45, the temporary additional pay sanctioned for the Police in 1942 for arduous duties resulting from war conditions and to treat it as 'pay' for all purposes. Subsequently however the Govt. decided to proceed with the revision of pay of the Police without waiting for the general revision which might take place later. In G.O.No.1000, Home, dated 2-4-46 therefore the Govt. revised the scales of pay of police subordinates including the M.S.P.

Immediately after the issue of the above G.Os. the I.G. of Police represented that the recent increases the Postal and Telegraph employees and to Bombay Police had caused dissatisfaction among the Madras Police particularly constabulary who felt that the increased scales sanctioned in the G.Os. cited above were not adequate. Some unrest in the Madras City Armed Reserve and in the M.S.P. was also reported. In G.O.No.1182, Home, dated 16-4-46 the Govt. sanctioned with effect from 1-4-46 the following scales of pay:-

Posts.	Revised scale of pay sanctioned in April 1946.	New revised scale of pay. Second revision in April 1946.
	Rs.	Rs.
Constables.		
While under training	16	16
During the remaining period of probation.	18	18
From date of completion of probation	20-1-/3-27	22-1/3-29.
Head constables:-		
I Grade	42	45
II "	37	40
III "	32	35
Malabar Special Police:-		
Havildars-Major	50-1/2-55	54-1/2-59
Havildars	42-1/2-47	48-1/2-53
Naiks	35-1/2-40	41-1/2-4(
Constables including Lance Naiks.	25-1/2-30	27-1/2-3:

In connection with the general revision of scales of pay for all Deptts. the scales of pay for the Police Subordinates was also revised.

In July 46 the Commr. of Police sent a copy of the notice published by the P.M.G., Madras in the Principal dailies of the Madras City in which particulars were given about the scales of pay then allowed to Postal Dept. and scales which would be allowed to postmen and inferior servants as a result of the acceptance of the Adjudicator's Award. The Commissioner of Police compared the emoluments of the postmen and the inferior servants in the Postal Detp. with those of the S.Is., Head constales and constables in the City and stated that the more liberal scales of pay proposed for the Postal staff were likely to cause serious dissatisfaction among certain police force.

After carefully considering the representation made by the I.G. of Police the Govt. sanctioned the following scales of pay:-

Posts.	Scale sanctioned in G.O.No.78, Fin dated 6-2-1947.	Revised scale now in force.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Madras Police Subordinate Service.		
Constables:-		
i. While under training	19	20
ii. Remaining period of probation	21	25
iii. After completion of probation.	25-½(A)-35	30-½(A)-40.
Head Constables	35-1-40(E.B.)-1-45	40-1-50(E.B.)-2-60.
2. Malabar Special Police Sub.Service.		
Constables	27-½(A)-38	32-½(A)-43
Naiks	40-½(A)-46	45-½(A)-50
Havildars	48-½(A)-53	55-½(A)-60
Havildars-Major	54-½(A)-59	65-½(A)-70

It will be seen from the above that within the course of 3 years the scales of pay of the Police subordinates were revised not less than 4 times.

The following statement compares the scale prior to 1st April 1946 and the present scale:-

Posts.	Prior to April 1946.	Present scale.
(1)	(2) Rs.	(3) Rs.
Constable.		
First three years from the date of completion of probation.	16--8--0	30-½(A)-40
Next 5 years	17--8--0	
Next 7 years	19--8--0	
From the 18th year onwards	21--8--0	
Head constables.		
I Grade	34	40-1-50-(E.B.)-2-60.
II "	30	
III "	26	

contd:-

(1)	(2)	(3)
Malabar Special Police.		
Constables including Lance Naiks.	20-½-35	32-½(A)-43.
Naiks	30-½-35	45-½(A)-50
Hawildars	35-½-40	55-½(A)-60
Havildars-Major	40½-45	65-½(A)70

Item (2) on p.1 ante:-

The strength of the Police force has been constantly increased from 1939. The number of constables and head Constables are as follows:-

	1939	1947.
Constables	23,125	36,799
Head "	3,262	5,399

It will be seen that there has been an increase of 65% in the rank of Head constables and 59% in the rank of constables. The allotment of Constables and Head constables to the various Police stations and traffic duty is made according to the 'Yardstick' i.e. the scale of staff approved by Govt. in G.O.No.255, Home, dated 20-1-48. Each case is considered on its merits and the staff allowed is the bare minimumaccording to the 'Yardstick'. The strength of Police Constables and Head constables cannot be increased arbitrarily.

Besides the taluk Police there are also the M.S.P. for any emergency. In November 1947 and in April 1948, the Govt. have also sanctioned the formation of 6 Special Armed Police Units generally for the preservation of law and order and in the interest of internal security.

Item (3) on p.1 ante:-

In each law and order station there will be a minimum of 3 sections of constables (A), (B) and (C), each under a H.C. for section duty by day and night. In arranging the roster in practice no man will have more than 8 hours duty per day. Six men of each section will be on duty at a time, each day one man of each section proceeding for a clear day off duty, his place being filled by the man returning that day from a similar day off.

There has been no complaint so far about the existing hours of work

(sd)xx

The section H.Cs. will work with the sections and it is in practice arranged for each of them to be relieved for a day off duty after six days' duty. If the hours of work is reduced still further, it will mean the employment of additional Police force.

The file may be subd. to H.M(Fin.)

H.M.(Fin.) (Sd.) B.G.R.
14/3.

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gs/

320 (945) SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S.A.F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:--

To reduce the allotment of Rs.6,04,54,000 for Police by. ... 100

((1) To draw attention to the enormous expenses and suggestions to lessen the same; and
(2) To point out how the standard of efficiency in maintenance of law and order is going lower.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

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Please see the cut motion above. The M.L.A. wants to discuss about the enormous expenses and suggestion to lessen the same.

The expenditure under "29.Police" for the last two years and the estimates for 1949-50 are as follows:-

1946-47	Accounts	Rs.3405,71	lakhs.
1947-48	"	Rs.464.81	"
1948-49	Budget Estimate	Rs.640.50	"
-do-	Revised Estimate	Rs.717.99	"
1949-50	Budget Estimate	Rs.604.54	"

The expenditure debited to the major head "29.Police" has shown marked increase in recent years for the following among other reasons:-

(1) Due to the expansion of the Madras City limits the Govt. have recently sanctioned the opening of the out-posts at Kodambakkam and Ayyanavaram and the strengthening of the staff in the Teynampet Police Station and the Fort St. George out-posts. This involves an additional expenditure of Rs. Rs.42,800 p.a.

(2) An additional sum of Rs.18,25,000 had to be provided to meet the expenditure on travelling allowances consequent on the movement of Armed Reserve to disturbed localities and on the payment of dearness allowance at increased rates, the payment of compensatory allowances to some of the Police subordinates in the Malabar district on special duty in connection with the search for wanted Communits and the payment of special allowances to the Police subordinates transferred outside their districts on account of the border situation.

(3) To deal effectively with agrarian, labour and communist troubles the Govt. have sanctioned the purchase of 64 jeeps for the District Armed Reserves at a cost of Rs.2,56,000 and of 24 jeeps for the M.S.P. and one jeep for the Malabar Dt. Armed Reserve at a cost of Rs.1& lakh.

(4) The Govt. have also recently sanctioned the purchase of additional tear smoke materials and ammunitions for stock in the City as well as in the mofussal at a cost Rs.35,500.

(5) A temporary staff of one D.S.P., 7 Dy.S.Ps. and other non-gazetted staff has also been sanctioned for special duty in the C.I.D. inconnection with the anti-blackmarketing work. The expenditure involved in this is Rs.3,45,000 per annum recurring.

(6) The Govt. have also sanctioned the reorganisation of the Provincial Wireless Grid and have sanctioned the 1st stage of the scheme and the employment of the necessary gazetted, technical and ministerial staff for the purpose. The expenditure under this item comesto Rs.2,54,600 per annum recurring and Rs.1,40,900 non-recurring.

(7) In April 1948 the Govt. sanctioned the formation of 2 additional S.A.P. Units and the creation of the post

P.t.o.

~~and the creation of the post~~ of Special Officer to co-ordinate and control the work of all the 6 Special Armed Police Units. The expenditure involved in this item is Rs.19,71,500 per annum recurring and Rs.56,47,000 non-recurring. There are also six S.A. P. units now. The expenditure on account of the Home Guard organisation is also debited to the Police budget.

(8) The Govt. have sanctioned the ~~the~~ opening of mobile work-shops one at Adoni and 3 at Vizagapatnam for attending to the needs of the Transport Units attached to the Special Armed Forces on border duty stationed at 8 different places in Krishna, Bellary and Kurnool districts. The total expenditure involved is Rs.22,100 on staff and equipment.

(9) The Govt. have also sanctioned the opening of hospitals for Special Armed Police Units at Bellary, Tadepalligudam, Red Hills, Vizagapatnam and Palni which involves the cost of Rs.86,200 per annum, recurring and Rs.26,600 non-recurring.

As regards the suggestions for lessening of the expenditure it may be noted that in August 1948 the Govt. appointed a Special Officer for Contingencies, and he has made certain recommendations as regards the reduction of expenditure on contingencies in the Police dept. also. His suggestions are being examined. The Retrenchment and Reorganisation Committee's recommendation for a reduction of staff in the Police Dept. is also being examined.

If any concrete suggestions are made in the course of the debate they may also be considered.

A separate note has been submitted regarding the alleged lowering standard of efficiency and the maintenance of law and order.

The file may be circulated to H.M.(Fin.

(Sd.) xxx
15-3-49.

H.M.(Fin.)
(Sd.) B.B.R.

16/3

P of B.E.117-143
1156.

SRI N. VENKATASUBBIAH, M.L.A.
DEMAND NO:XI.

To reduce the allotment of Rs.5,57,77,100/- for District Administration by Rs.100.

To point out the deterioration in the administration of the several departments in the districts (particularly Revenue, Police, Agriculture) and of Banganapalle area as a result of the confusing orders issued by the Government of Madras.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

It is understood from Rev. Dept. that a copy of the motion has been sent to Pub. Dept. and that necessary action will be taken by that Dept. as regards Banganapalle.

As regards the administration of the Police in the districts it is not known to what confusing orders issued by Govt. the M.L.A. is referring to the allegation regarding deterioration in the administration is too vague and sweeping in character. If the M.L. A. points out any particular instance it may be looked into

It may be noted that in the review of the Police administration report for 1947 the Govt. have stated

".....The Police had to undertake many a difficult and arduous duty. Taken as a whole, the efficiency of the police was well maintained and their morale continued to be as high as ever".

The file may be circulated to H.M.(Ind) (B.R.) through H.M(Fin.)

(Sd.) xxxx
15-3-49.

What the the Police arrangemen
made for Banganapalle. (ts
(Sd.) xxx
11/3.

Ref: Secretary's query above.

The Banganapalle state Police comprises of a Chief Police Officer (an Inspector of Police of Madras lent to the State) a Deputy Chief Police Officer, three Sub-Inspectors, 11 Head-constables and 68 Constables and an Armed Reserve of 1 Sergeant and 20 Police Constables. Police stations are situated at the following places:-

1. Banganapalle.
2. Kothapet (Out-post).
3. Sanjamala.
4. Nandivargam.

The D.S.P., Krunool has issued instructions as early as March 1948 for treating the charge of the Chief Police Officer, Banganapalle as a circle deemed to be temporarily attached to the Dy. S.P., Nandyal pending final orders on the organisation of the police dept. of the state for which the I.G. has submitted the following proposals:-

1) Retention of the three existing stations in the state including the out-post at Kothapet.

2) Formation of a new circle known as Banganapalle circle with head quarters at Banganapalle with a staff of one Inspector and 2 Head-Constables.

p.t.o.

3) The continuance or otherwise of the guards of two Head-constables and 12 constables.

4) The formation of a new Sub-division known as Banganapalle Sub-division with head-quarters at Banganapalle with a staff of one Dy.S.P., 2 constables orderlies and one l.d. clerk (to serve as camp clerk to the Dy.S.P.)

5) The revision of jurisdiction of certain stations of Koilkuntla circle and the existing Banganapalle state area.

2. The I.G. of Police has been asked for his remarks on certain suggestions of the Govt. on these proposals and his reply is still awaited. He has been reminded as ordered by Secy. in another file. As such the police arrangements in the State before merger are being continued under the supervision of the Dy.S.P., Nandyal.

(Sd.) xxxx
16-3-49.

H.M(Ind.) xxx

H.M(Fin.) B.G.R.
21-3/

gs/8_8/

331 (427B) K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR:-
To reduce the allotment of Rs.6,04,54,000 for Police by 100
(To point out the injustice of excluding Muslims from Home Guards and Armed Special Police Force.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

K. M. Seethi Sahib Bahadur, M.L.A., has proposed to move for a reduction of the allotment of Rs.6,04,54,000/- in the Budget for 1949-50 under Demand No.XIV-Police by Rs.100/-, for the purpose of pointing out the injustice of excluding Muslims from Home Guards and Armed Special Police Force.

2. Home Guards:- Following the promulgation of the Home Guards Ordinance, 1948 and the Home Guards Act, 1948, the Government sanctioned the immediate formation in the Province of a voluntary force known as the 'Home Guards'. The object was to raise on a voluntary basis a disciplined and self reliant force of citizens to supplement the ordinary police force in the maintenance of law and order in emergency. The force was realsed in the Madras City in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, North Arcot, Chingleput, Salem, Coimbatore, Malabar and South Kanara at the rate of one unit in each district, each unit consisting of 1000 men. As regards the recruitment of Home Guards, orders have been issued in G.O.No.S/47/1-48 Publ dated 6-1-1948.

1) that selection will be made by a Recruitment Committee consisting of the Commissioner of Police, Madras, and the D.M. as the case may be, who will be the president of the Committee, the Commandant of the force and three non-official members appointed by the Government.

2. that all able bodied citizens between the ages of 20 and 45 who are able to read and write will be eligible for enlistment.

No Communal composition of the force was prescribed in the order.

In January 1948, the D.M., Kurnool, stated that he considered that if Muslims were recruited to the Home Guards it would amount to giving weapon training to our enemies especially in the Hyderabad border districts and making the situation more difficult to handle with. He therefore recommended that at least in the districts bordering Hyderabad State, Muslims should not be recruited to Home Guards. C.S. recommended that the D.M. might be confidentially informed that no Muslim need be recruited. The minutes recorded by ex. H.M.(Home) and H.Pr. are reproduced below:

H.M.(Home). In view of what has happened, I feel that it would be wrong to exclude muslims, and we can give them the representation their population warrants. They will be a handful, and they would not upset the general policy. Care may be taken to take in the right kind of Muslims. That will be in the hands of the D.Ms. and the Committee concerned. If we exclude them it will be said that we are discriminating against a particular community.

P.S.
3/11.
H.Pr. Until the population ratio is reached in the police force we should not recruit Muslims in the Home Guards.

O.P.R.5-2-48.

p.t.o.

H.M.(Home) I would like to discuss this with H.Pr. when I return in view of what the Prime Minister of India has said.

P.S.
6/2

H.Pr. I adhere to my view.

O.P.R.
11/2/48.

H.M.(Home) I cannot do anything further as H.Pr. is not even willing to discuss this matter The Home Guards are different from the Police force as we did say that we did not mean to exclude any community. My own feeling is that the Muslims should have their proportion and I am supported on this by the Prime Minister of India. As this is a principle, I suggest it may be discusse at an informal meeting of ministers.

P.S.
18/11.

As suggested by H.M(Home) and agreed to by H.Pr. the point was discussed at an informal meeting of ministers and it was decided that there should be no general exclusion of Muslims from recruitment to the Home Guards but that they must not be recruited in the districts of Malabar, Kurnool, Bellary, Guntur, Kistna, West Godavari and East Godavari. The decision was communicated to the D.Ms. concerned. A

In October 1948, on the suggestion of Home Secretary the question whether the Organisation could not be wound up now that conditions were returning more or less to and the I.G. of Police were consulted and in the light of their remarks, this Department proposed the disbandment of the organisation in districts such as Madras, Anantapur, Arcot North, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, East Godavari, Kurnool, Nellore and Salem and a reduction of the strength of the organisation to about 500 in districts like Bellary, Guntur, West Godavari, Krishna, South Kanara and Malabar and maintaining this strength for six months only. H.Pr. has minuted that we have to continue Home Guards and the I.G. has been asked to report how the organisation could be utilized with greater use and advantage to the public should be eventually decide to continue it in its present structure. Further recruitment in almost all districts and the City is however at a stand still pending final orders on the future of Home Guards. As such there has been no occasion for a reconsideration of the Government's decision at A on p.2. above after the completion of the Police action on Hyderabad.

(Sd.) P.S.
12-5-49.

The Special Armed Police Units.

The communal principle does not apply to recruitment to the Special Armed Police Units. Please see in this connection our d.o. to the I.G. at B/51 c.f. para 2. For orders whether it is necessary to include this matter in the note.

contd:-

Home Guards: There is no general exclusion of Muslims from Home Guards --A on page 2 ante.

S.A.P. Units: The position is the same as that of the ordinary constabulary i.e. the communal principle does not apply to recruitment, but no recruitment of Muslims is made in view of their very heavy weightage in the Sub. ranks. This position will, the existing continue until the end of 1950.

(Sd.) xxx
12-2-49.

We have investigated this question fully before orders were passed. What was the strength of the moslims in the Armed Reserves which made it necessary to exclude moslims from the S.A.P?

(Sd.) xxx
14/3.

Submitted. The percentage of Muslims in the Province according to the 1941 census is 7.9. As against this, their representation in the Police forces was nearly 19%. Their representation in the Armed Reserves was slightly higher, being about 20%. The percentage of Muslim constables in the M.S.P. was 13.55%.. It was on account of this over-representation of Muslims in Armed Police Forces that made it necessary to exclude them from the S.A.P. in order to offset the weightage.

(Sd.) xxx
15/3.

H.M.(Fin).
The qua of ~~consti~~ continuing Home Guards may be examined again.

(Sd.) B.G.R.
20.3.

Please see the minutes of H.M.(Fin.) above. An extract of the minute has been added to the main file, relating to the future of Home Guards. No action is called for on the minute in this file.

2. The demand has been voted by the Legislature. The printed proceedings may be awaited.

(Sd.) xxx
24-3-49.

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gs/8-8/

P.of B.E.176-205.

SRI B.S. MURTHY, M.L.A.

DEMAND NO.XIV

To reduce the allotment of Rs.6,04,54,000/-

913 for POLICE by Rs.100/

(to discuss the failure to provide of civic guards in all the districts.)

HOME DEPARTMENT

~~Printed copy~~

Sri B.S.Murthy, M.L.A. has proposed to move for a reduction of the allotment of Rs.6,04,54,000 in the budget for 1949-50 under Demand No.XIV - Police by Rs.100/- for the purpose of discussing the non-provision of civic guards in all the districts.

2. An organisation called the "Civil Guards" existed during the war time until it was completely disbanded in November 1946. At present, there is no 'Civil guards' organisation in any of the districts of this Province. Apparently the Hon..member is referring to the 'Home Guards' organisation which is similar to the old 'Civic Guard' and on which the Government are incurring an expenditure.

3. In 1947, the Government felt the necessity to raise on a voluntary basis, a disciplined and self reliant force of citizens to supplement the ordinary police force in the maintenance of law and order in emergencies. They therefore decided to set up a Home Guard Organisation in this province based on the voluntary principle as adopted in Bombay. Following this decision, H.E. the Governor of Madras promulgated an ordinance called 'Home Guards Ordinance 1948. In January 1948 the Government sanctioned the immediate formation of Home Guards in the Madras City and in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, North Arcot, Chingleput, Salem, Coimbatore, Malabar and South Kanara at the rate of one unit for each district, each unit consisting of 1000 men. There is no discussion as to why these districts were selected but this was apparently because they are either on Hyderabad border, or trouble was expected in these districts on account of Muslims during Hyderabad police action or on account of Communists. Each unit is in charge of a Commandant of Gazetted rank and he is assisted by a paid, whole time Adjutant. Home Guards when once trained are eligible to draw allowances only when they are called for duty.

because these Dts. were either on Hyderabad border on contained large sections of moslem population where emergencies clashes were apprehended
(Sd.) xxx

In October, 1948, on the suggestion of Home Secretary, the question whether the Home Guards could not be wound up, now that conditions were returning more or less to normal was taken up. After consulting the D.M.S. and the I.G. of Police this department proposed the disbandment of the organisation in districts such as Madras, Anantapur, Arcot North, Chinglepu Coimbatore, Cuddapah, East Godavari, Kurnool, Nellore and Salem as this axiliary force had been created to meet an emergency e.g Hyderabad border and Communist troubles and this emergency had largely ceased to exist) and reduction of strength of the organisation to about 500 in districts like Bellary, Guntur, West Godavari, Krishna, South Kanara and Malabar and maintaining this strength for six months only. But H.Pr minuted that we have to continue Home Guards. The I.G. has been asked to report how the Home Guard could be utilised with greater use and advantage to the puplic should the Government eventually decided to continue

p.t.o.

~~continue~~ it in its present structure and his report is still awaited.

On account of this organisation, a recurring expenditure of Rs.3,01,200 p.a and a non-recurring expenditure of Rs.23,33,920 are anticipated. The expenditure is bound to go up if the men are called out to duty to aid Police. As matters stand, the expenditure is not shared by the Government of India. But it is proposed to furnish India with up-to-date figures of expenditure--incurred on the Police including Home Guards and the to reiterate our request that in fixing the amount of Central Contribution towards the cost of non-agency police raised in the Province, 50% of the expenditure on Home Guards may be allowed for.

They are not likely to reconsider but we intend only trying our luck!
(Sd.) xx

Under the Madras Home Guards Act, it is possible for the Government to extend the Act to any district other than the 15 districts excluding Madras City to which it now applies. If the need for this supp mentary force is felt in any other district it can be extended but at present there seems no need to extend it to any other district.

particularly as we have formed 6 uni or battalions of Spl.Armed Police & located in different regions.
(Sd.) xxxO.P.

May be circulated to H.M(Finance).

(Sd.) xxx
11-3-49

H.M.(Fin.) B.G.R
13.3.

The demand has been voted. Printed proceedings may be awaited.
(Sd.)xxx
xxx

/True Co]

Superintendent,
Madras Record Office.

gs/8-8/

27-9